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## Selected Tales.

### THE RATIONAL LUNATIC.

[CONTINUED.]

"Among the natives of Thule, freedom is unknown; so much of it as they might formerly have possessed, having been by degrees taken from them by the violence or artifices of the great. They are governed by kings, who give out that they are the sons of the gods; and the kings and their satraps are as often influenced by their concubines and favorites as by their councillors. The people are divided into hereditary estates, like the Indians and Egyptians. To the first caste belong the kings themselves and their children. The second consists of the grandees, whose sons are invested with the highest posts, both in the army and in the state, as well as at the altars of the gods, without respect to worth or qualification; for, incredible as it may appear to us, it has been the practice from time immemorial among these barbarians to pay greater respect to the caste or birth than to any other merit. To the third caste belong the inferior officers; the merchants, artisans, common soldiers, and husbandmen; likewise the artists, literati, and the great body of the priests. The fourth caste is composed of serfs or slaves, who may be sold or given away like any other domestic cattle. Among the more polished tribes, who have partly laid aside their original wildness, the fourth and last of these castes do not exist. In like manner there are individual tribes in which good princes, having discovered the misconduct of their grandees, have ceased to enact laws without the concurrence of a senate elected from among the different castes of the people.

"The kings of the country of Thule live in almost incessant enmity with and jealousy of each other. The weaker have no security but in the mutual enmity of the stronger. But when the mutual jealousies of the stronger subside for a time, they fall upon the weaker states on various clumsy pretexts, and divide them among themselves. On this account they assume the titles of the Just, the Great, or Fathers of their country; for the barbarous of all countries and ages have been extremely fond of such empty titles. But no sooner doth the lowest caste in any country, availing itself of its superior intelligence, rise

up against the unconscionable encroachments of the higher castes, than all the princes and the higher castes of other countries suspend their individual quarrels, and unite to restore the former order of things in this foreign land, frequently in a most disinterested manner. Such a war is always considered by the barbarians as a holy war, because they believe that kings and the gradations of castes have been appointed by the gods themselves.

"The principal portion of the public revenue is swallowed up by the expense of keeping a splendid court; and next to this the army, even in time of peace, costs the largest sum. For the instruction of the people, for the encouragement of agriculture, and for all those things which promote the comfort and happiness of men, very little is allotted. In most of the countries of Thule, where the operative caste has the most duties, and the fewest rights, this caste is obliged by taxes to supply almost all the necessities of the state.

"As to the religion of these barbarians, they all pretend to profess the same, and all agree in ascribing it to the same founder. But the ceremonies of their religious worship are as various as their opinions relative to the person of their founder: hence the different parties hate and persecute each other with the utmost rancor. Among all these parties there is upon the whole much superstition, which is encouraged by the priests themselves. Of the Supreme Being they entertain most derogatory notions; for they even attribute to Him human passions; and when the kings send forth their armies to make war upon one another, the priests on both sides are commanded to pray to the Supreme Being to destroy their adversaries. After gaining a victory, they in like manner thank the Supreme Being for the discomfiture of the foe.

"Most of their historical works are scarcely worthy of perusal; for they in general afford no information respecting the nations, but treat only of the kings and their marriages, the order of their succession, their wars and outrages. The names of the authors of the most useful inventions are scarcely mentioned; but the names and deeds of military ravagers are circumstantially recorded, as if they were the real benefactors of the human race. The histories of these nations are, more-

over, very difficult to be understood, because their manners and notions differ so widely from ours; for their ideas of honor and virtue are not uniformly the same, either in all ages, or at one and the same period, or among all classes. In the higher castes, lewdness, adultery, extravagance, gambling, abuse of power, may be considered as praiseworthy, or at least as amiable foibles; though in persons of the lower castes they would be punished as crimes with imprisonment and even death. The law has attached the severest penalties to fraud and robbery by individuals of the inferior castes; but if a grandee dupes the country and enriches himself at its expense, he is very often promoted to higher posts, or permitted to retire from office with special marks of favour. The same principle obtains in regard to honour as in regard to virtue and vice. The members of the superior castes need no other honour than their birth to deserve all sorts of privileges: and it is very rarely that any belonging to the inferior castes can, by their virtue, raise themselves in the public estimation to a level with these favourites of fortune. But the honour which arises from the accident of birth is liable to be taken away by a mere epithet of abuse. Their mode of recovering it is truly singular. The man who has by a word attacked the honour of another, and he whose honour has been injured, meet, according to the prescribed regulations, like two maniacs, with arms, and strive to wound each other. As soon as one of them is wounded or slain, no matter which, they seriously believe that their honour is restored to its former integrity.

"For the rest, all these barbarians, without exception, are actuated by an insatiable desire of gain, for which they risk every thing: their virtue—nay, life itself. It is regarded as an extraordinary circumstance, which excites astonishment or contempt, when one of them renders a gratuitous service to another, or sacrifices his property to the public welfare. They talk a great deal, indeed, about noble sentiments and generous actions; but it is only on the stage that these can be publicly exhibited without incurring scorn and derision. In fact, almost all the inhabitants of Thule resemble actors, and they are great adepts in appearing to be what they are not.



"They cannot, however, disguise themselves so completely, but that their knavery or their inconsistency is quite obvious. By way of promoting agriculture, they load the husbandman with the heaviest imposts, and his profession with their contempt: to encourage trade and commerce they erect numerous custom-houses, and prohibit importation: to punish and amend the culpable they shut them up in gaols, where the depraved mutually infect one another still more with their views, and whence they return consummate villains into human society: to preserve their health they reverse the order of things; some watch at night, and sleep in the day; others destroy the juices of the body by heating liquors, and spices which they import at great expense from India; so that there is scarcely a poor family that is satisfied with the fruits of its fields, or the produce of its flocks, without adding to them the spices of Arabia or India, and fish from the distant seas."

Oliver ceased reading, and fixed his inquiring eyes on me.

"I must confess," replied I, smiling, "that the spirit of the piece is well kept up. One of the ancient Greek Philosophers would have spoken much in the same manner of the barbarous nations of Asia at his time, if he had visited them. From the stiffness of the style, too, one may know these fragments to be but a translation. At the same time I have no doubt of their being genuine. We have nothing by Pytheas, as far as I know, but—"

Oliver interrupted me with a loud burst of laughter.

"Poor Norbert!" cried he, "thou child of the eighteenth century, who merely gropest about the outside, about the shell of things, and forgettest the kernel; who art too much engaged with the shadow to think of the substance—dost thou not see and hear that thou art thyself a citizen of Thule? Asia, indeed! No, no—it is thus that an ancient Greek Philosopher would have spoken of you Europeans, had he been able in his time to have paid you a visit."

"Perfectly right, Oliver; thou didst not allow me to finish. I meant to add, that these are fragments of a sort of *Lettres Personnes*: They delineate us—the likeness is too striking to be mistaken.—But, my friend, thou hast stated that they made a painful impression on thee, as thou reclinedst with this book in the shade of the plane-tree. Proceed with thy narrative."

"Well, there I lay: when I had finished these fragments, I threw down the book, sank on the grass, gazed on the dark

azure of the everlasting firmament above me, and on the immensity of unbounded space, and thought of God who filleth all things, and of my own eternal existence in this boundless universe; and at the moment of these sublime conceptions, I obtained a clearer insight into many expressions of Christ, the revealer of the divine nature of our souls—"In my Father's house are many mansions"—unless ye become like these simple, innocent children, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven—"whoever would be my disciple, let him renounce the follies of this world and take up his cross and follow me." Never had I so strong a conviction of the divinity of Christ as at that moment. I thought of the expectations of mankind, and how they had from age to age strayed farther from the truth, simplicity, and bliss of nature, and sunk into a sensual, artificial, and painful life. I flew back in idea to the first ages of the world, to the first nations, to the simple way of thinking of the ancient sages. I sighed; I felt the tears trickle down my cheeks. I became in idea the simple child of God. Why, said I, cannot I feel truly, think truly, speak truly, act truly, like Jesus Christ? Can I not shake off the fetters of habit? What but a false shame prevents me from being a rational man among maniacs, among perverted barbarians? In imagination I was so already. I closed my eyes: I felt indescribable happiness in being thus separated from a depraved world, and reconciled and re-united with God, nature, the universe, and eternity. Long did I lie; for when I opened my eyes the sun had set, and the glowing radiance of evening pervaded earth and sky. I was already transported, in imagination, to another world."

"I have experienced this delicious state," said the baroness.

"When I arose from the grass," resumed Oliver, "and remarked my uniform, something darted through me like lightning. The disgusting world, with all its follies, all its inconsistencies, lay before me. I felt that Socrates, were he then alive, would once more have to drain the bowl of poison; that Christ, were he then teaching in our towns, would in every town find a Jerusalem; that the Christian sects would unanimously doom him to the cross, and that he would be condemned by princes as an enemy to the good old order of things, a seducer of the people, and a fanatic. I shuddered. As I walked back to the tower, I asked myself, with a loud voice, the question—Hast thou courage? My resolution was taken. I have courage, I cried aloud; it shall be so—I will act rationally, be the consequences what they may. Next morning, after I had enjoyed a refreshing night's rest, and forgotten al-

most all my reflections of the preceding evening, this book again caught my eye. I recollected my resolution; I was aware also of the hazardous nature of the undertaking. I appeared to myself like the rich youth in the Gospel, who departed sorrowfully from Christ. Again I asked myself: Hast thou courage? and again replied in a loud voice: I will have; and from that moment I determined to act rationally in the most trivial, as in the most important matters. The first step being taken, and the scorn of men disregarded, every subsequent step is easy enough."

"I tremble for thee, noble enthusiast," cried I, pressing his hand; "thou wilt; I trust, acquaint me with the issue of thy adventure?"

"Certainly; but the proper place for that is in the midst of nature, beneath the canopy of heaven, under the trees in the sight of the wide sea," said Oliver; "for, my dear Norbert, within the walls of our rooms, many things seem rational which abroad, where the soul is released as it were from its shackles, appear visionary and fantastic. And on the other hand, we find out of doors, in the bosom of God's creation, where the good and the true are everlasting and immutable, that many things are perfectly rational, which, between the four walls of a parlor, filled with domestic trammels, or of an audience-chamber, a ball-room, or a saloon overflowing with company, appear like extravagance, absurdity, enthusiasm, or insanity. Come along, then."

He took my arm. The baroness went to her children—Oliver conducted me through the garden to the top of a hill, where we seated ourselves at the foot of a rock; the delicate branches of the birch trees waved over our heads, while below us the glistening ocean extended farther than the eye could reach.

Oliver then resumed his narrative in the following words:

"Fortune proved particularly favourable to me at the very moment when my reason gained this signal triumph. My father, whose circumstances were impaired by profusion, had left me at his death a very moderate fortune; but I had the prospect of succeeding to a considerable estate at the death of my uncle. These expectations were known to all the world. Add to this that I was betrothed to the Baroness Von Moosen, the daughter of the president of the chancery. She was one of the best matches, as they are called, in the kingdom: she was very handsome, very rich, and niece to the minister at war. The marriage had been set on foot by my relatives, and especially by my old uncle; and according to the way of the world, I could do no other than assent to



it. Nothing but the indisposition of this uncle delayed the nuptials. I was already major; at the next promotion I should rise to be lieutenant-colonel; and in a couple of years I could not fail to obtain a regiment.

"Such was the state of things at that time, and a most unpropitious state I considered it after the recovery of my reason. I was distressed to think that I, a free man, had through my relatives, chafered myself away for the sake of money, high birth, and patronage, without knowing whether the girl, with her peculiarities, views, foibles, and propensities, could ever be mine. The baroness was certainly handsome, but not a jot better than any other female would be with such an education. She had received from nature a good temper and disposition, but art had rendered her vain, fond of gaiety, proud of her high connexions, her rank, and her beauty; witty, and that too at the expense of all that should be most sacred: in short, she was more French than German. Whether she felt any thing like love for me I knew not; but this I knew, that I felt no more for her than for any other accomplished and beautiful woman.

"A letter, sent by express, summoned me to my sick uncle. I obtained leave of absence from the general, bade adieu to my betrothed bride and her parents, and set out for my uncle's residence. When I arrived he was already dead and buried. His old steward delivered to me the keys of his coffers and his will. I paid the few legacies bequeathed to the servants, let the steward into my secret, and gave out that I was quite poor, the whole property of my uncle being mortgaged for more than its value.

"I returned to my garrison, and there repeated this story. My object in this fabrication was to put the sentiments of my bride to the test, and to ascertain whether she would have fortitude enough, if united to me, to renounce the world and share my lot. To give colour to the report, I sold off every thing that I could dispense with to pay my debts in the town, which first and last were not inconsiderable. My comrades laughed outright at me, and particularly when I declared that I was resolved at least to be an honest man.—Even the president and his lady dissuaded me from this course, urging that I should rather avoid making any *eclat*; that I should scandalize myself and them, and expose both to ridicule.

"I defended my principles. I maintained that honesty is better than splendour; that poverty is no disgrace; and that he who can dispense with much is rich.—These phrases, as they were termed,

proved exceedingly unpalatable, especially to the baroness. Her parents intimated to me that their daughter was accustomed to a certain style of living; but that they were not opulent enough to allow her and me during their lifetime a suitable establishment. In short, not many days elapsed before I was told, without reserve, that they trusted to my delicacy to relinquish voluntarily the proposed connexion. I signified my immediate acquiescence in their wish; observing, that it was but just, since the intended match was not founded on the mutual preference of virtuous hearts, but on a sheer money speculation of the relatives on both sides.

"My reputed poverty had other good effects: my old friends and boon companions ceased to court my society. At the same time it was no mean gratification to know, that some of them still deemed me worthy of their regard: these, indeed, were but few; most of them became colder and colder in their behaviour, and by degrees dropped their visits. Thus with wealth I had lost all that was interesting in their eyes. So much the better! thought I: now I may speak truth with less reserve.

"I had, however, and that it was easy to foresee, as little luck with truth as any who had gone before me. For several winters I had read lectures to the corps of officers on scientific subjects connected with the military profession. I was just then in the midst of one of these courses, in which I expressed my sentiments with greater freedom than ever. I advanced the following positions: Every war that is not carried on for the independence and security of a country against foreign aggression, but for the personal caprice of the sovereign, the intrigues of ministers, the ambition of courts, in order to make conquests, to intermeddle in the affairs of other nations, or to gratify revenge, is unjust. Standing armies are the scourge of states, the ruin of finances, the jailors of despotism, wherever the sovereign will be a despot. The soldier is also a citizen. I hope yet to see the time when the sovereigns of Europe will concur in a treaty for disbanding their immense standing armies; and on the other hand make soldiers of all citizens capable of bearing arms. Duellists ought to be confined in a mad-house or a house of correction. When I advanced these and other such-like positions, and proved their correctness, which could not be doubted by any person in his right senses, I was forbidden to lecture, and the general gave me a severe reprimand. I contradicted him, and was put under arrest.

"All this gave me no pain, for I had expected it. After I had fallen into dis-

grace with the general, the better disposed officers also began to avoid me: I became the object of general derision. Some of the wittiest declared that I was insane, and gave it as their opinion that this derangement of my intellects was a consequence of the disappointment of my worldly expectations. I was soon so completely deserted, that my valet gave me warning, because I kept myself and him on such frugal fare, left off coffee, seldom took wine, and instead of his rich livery, was going to clothe him in a simple convenient dress, nearly like that in which thou seest me at present.

"About this time I received a letter which amply indemnified me for all my mortifications. Thou must know that, some years before, I had accidentally met with a poor beggar-girl weeping before a farmer's barn: within it her mother lay expiring. I found the dying woman, who was very young, clothed in rags, and extended upon straw. She complained of thirst. I ran to the farm-house to purchase some refreshment; for the farmer had with difficulty been prevailed upon to grant her so much as a lodging in his barn. On my return I found her dead, and the girl crying over the corpse of her mother. I comforted the child as well as I could, caused the deceased to be interred at my expense, and sent the little orphan, who could not even tell her mother's surname, suitably equipped, to a girls' school at Rastrow. Her name was Amelia.

"Well, just at the time when I was deserted by all, I received from this Amelia, at Rastrow, a letter which I still preserve as a most precious relic. Thou shalt read it. It moved me even to tears. The purport of it was as follows: she had heard of my misfortune, and thought it her duty no longer to be a burden to her father, for so she used to call me. She would try to support herself either by obtaining a situation as governess in some respectable family, or by embroidery, dress-making, giving lessons in music, or in some other way. She begged me not to be concerned about her; it was now her turn to be concerned about me. But thou must read the letter thyself, and all the charming effusions of her gratitude. It is the reflection of the purest and most virtuous soul.—She then implored permission to behold once more her benefactor, of whose image she had but a faint recollection, not having seen him since the day of her mother's death. I answered her letter, commended her sentiments, but assured her that she had no occasion to be in a hurry, and that I would continue to provide for her till she had met with a suitable situation.

(To be continued.)



### Political Economy.

A correct understanding of the peculiarities, and a due appreciation of the merits, of our system of Government, and its influence on the happiness of the people, are important to all who possess capacity to think for themselves, and who are not too indolent or too careless to exert their mental faculties. With respect to the most important general principles of our Government, there is little need of discussion at the present day; but there are many doctrines of political economy which have never been examined until within a comparatively recent period, some of which are still subjects of debate among men of the highest talents. In this country we are not only able to make political experiments, without those hazards which attend them under almost any other government—but we are also enabled, in our speculative researches, to arrive at the truth more easily, because we have fewer hereditary prejudices to obstruct us, and the few that exist are not supported by any powerful class of men whose prosperity depends on their continuance.

A habit of thinking correctly and profoundly upon subjects of political economy, is one which we wish to see encouraged in this country generally, and in our section of it in particular. We were therefore much gratified in meeting with the following article in the Chillicothe Supporter, evincing that we have among us some men of sufficiently strong minds to assist in enlightening their fellow-citizens, who do not waste all their powers upon local and temporary matters, or prostitute them to the support of men instead of principles.

#### THE AMERICAN LAW OF DESCENT.

No one who has been at all attentive to the history of the exertions of the human mind, can have failed to remark the inherent infirmity which has attended all its speculations, when they have not been preceded by a long and cautious experience. It is in consequence of this, that such a multitude of works which were once considered as the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the human intellect, have passed into oblivion—the most plain and uncultivated understandings having outgrown the knowledge which they contain.—These observations have been suggested, by the speculations contained in a late celebrated work of Mr. Malthus, and in the eightieth number of the Edinburgh Review, concerning the effect of that new distribution of property in France which the late laws of descent and devise are calculated to produce. For although the negative experience which the history of their own country affords, and the experience which the last thirty years in France supplies, are deemed by them sufficient to authorize a broad and positive opinion upon the subject; yet I

fear that the whole of that experience is too partial and contracted: and the powerlessness and impotence of the human mind to pronounce a sound and unerring judgment is sometimes as distinctly manifested where there is too little, as where there is no experience at all. If any proof were demanded of this, it would be found in the slow progress which the human mind had made, till within the last forty years, in the science of government. Until this country furnished the materials for thought, the strongest and clearest minds were groping in the dark in search of elementary principles: and I believe it may be said, that the letters of Publius, and the debates in the Virginia convention, shed more light upon that important and practical science, than all the speculations of the distinguished writers who had gone before. The same may be said concerning the science of Political Economy. The commercial prosperity of Great Britain, which first laid open a wide range of facts, has contributed to develop nearly all the truth which that science contains. It is not merely important that we should live in the age when the experience which is to verify our speculations had grown up; it is almost necessary that we should live in the very country which had afforded it, in order that it may be near and familiar to us, and that we may understand what are the effects which any phenomenon does *not*, as well as those which it does produce.

For this reason, I am persuaded that if the eminent writers I have named, had lived among us, and been thoroughly acquainted with our institutions, that it would have changed or very seriously modified the opinion they have formed concerning the abolition of the right of primogeniture; and that they would have been led gradually and imperceptibly, to the discovery of a number of causes in their own society which, independently of the law of primogeniture, have occasioned its unparalleled prosperity. And they would equally have been led to the discovery of a multitude of circumstances in France which, in spite of all human legislation, have condemned that people to a comparative inferiority to their own. This, it is obvious, is a subject of the deepest importance to the American people. The law among us, is in practice the same as in France. We have abolished the right of primogeniture; and the disposition of property by devise, although unrestrained by law, is in the great majority of cases, very nearly the same as the late French code has prescribed. If the French system, therefore, is fraught with evils of such magnitude as Mr. Malthus and the Edinburgh Review have described, it would

become us to pause upon the great experiment which we are making—an experiment, which such great authority has pronounced to be not more alien to the industry and wealth, than it is destructive to the free condition of any people who continue to persevere in it.

The great error of those writers seems to me to be derived from that fruitful source of all error—the connecting together two events, which have co-existed only accidentally, and binding them together in the order of cause and effect.—The great prosperity of their own country has grown up contemporaneously with the existence of the right of primogeniture; and it is therefore chiefly ascribed to that institution as its cause. Some appearance of a deterioration in the condition of the people in some part of France, has manifested itself within the last thirty years; and it is ascribed to the compulsory division of property by devise and descent, which the late law has introduced. There is even a great degree of proneness to ascribe an important effect to a circumstance of only accidental occurrence: since its novelty and strangeness impress the imagination with an appearance of more consequence, than those causes which are in daily and unceasing operation around us.

In Great Britain, the superior condition of society which now exists, above that in all other European states, has distinctly manifested itself only within two or three centuries.—But the right of primogeniture had existed many hundred years before. This alone, one would suppose, should be sufficient to awaken doubts concerning its instrumentality in producing such important effects as have been ascribed to it.—It may be said, it is true, that a number of concurrent circumstances are frequently necessary to facilitate and give effect to the operation of any single cause. But it will, I believe, as often be found that those circumstances are themselves causes of powerful efficacy; that they have as distinct an instrumentality as any others; and that, were they less remote in time, or less secret in their operation, they would be regarded as the principal causes, the complete influence of which other events had only contributed to hasten.—The argument for the right of primogeniture is stated more at large, and with more positiveness in the Edinburgh Review, than by Mr. Malthus: and I shall, therefore, transcribe from that work.

“The institution or custom of primogeniture, by giving the estate to the eldest son, forces the others to quit the home of their fathers, and makes them depend for their success in the world on the fair exercise of their talents and industry. When the estate of the father must be divided, all his descendants are aware, from their earliest infancy, that they are, without any ex-



ertion on their part, to be secured against want; and it is impossible to doubt, that this feeling of security must tend directly to paralyse all their efforts, and to render all the younger children infinitely less enterprising than they would have been, had they known that their condition in society was to depend almost entirely on themselves, and that they had little or nothing to expect from their parents. Security against want is, you may depend upon it, the greatest enemy to activity and persevering and arduous exertion: and, if the institution of primogeniture has, as is really the case, a tendency to deprive a large portion of society of this security, and to compel them to enter with vigor and energy on the great arena of ambition and enterprise, this single circumstance is sufficient to throw the balance of advantage greatly in its favour."

In the whole compass of human speculation, which is not merely of an abstract nature, I doubt whether there is a more profound and interesting inquiry than, what are the causes which have lifted the British and Americans above every other civilized nation on the globe. The custom of primogeniture had spread from the earliest period over a great part of the nations of continental Europe; and yet, we shall be at a loss to find among them the same vigor and energy of thought, the same activity, enterprise, and ambition, which are observable among the English people and their descendants; without which the institution of primogeniture would be an inert and feeble incentive to exertion, and with which no human legislation could have force enough to arrest or retard their prosperity. That institution, by the destitution in which it leaves all the younger sons, may oppose difficulties to their immediate enjoyment of life, and may render it necessary that they should display a noble ambition and spirit of exertion. But the question which we want most to have answered, is, what are those causes which have created this character? what are those causes which have endowed with such totally different characters, people who equally live under the influence of the right of primogeniture? For if the effect of that institution is merely to give an opportunity for the exertion of enterprise and ambition, those qualities may exist independently of it, and may even be called out more successfully by other circumstances.

It is obvious, that if there are any causes in operation in society in Great Britain, which contribute to raise the standard of human enjoyment; that is to say, that degree of reputation and prosperity among individuals which is necessary to their self estimation, and to the esteem of others, that those are the causes, which, in Great Britain, independently of the law of primogeniture, and not in consequence of it, have produced that universal activity, that perpetual effort, among younger sons to sustain and to better their condi-

tion: and it would indeed be unfortunate, if it were attributable to an unnatural, artificial, and accidental disposition of property. For human wisdom, which delights to disregard such forced combinations, could no longer be relied upon in providing for the interests and prosperity of any nation. Those causes are—1st. A constitutional difference of character from all the southern nations of Europe; more seriousness, calmness, and disposition to reflection. Mr. Volney, who visited the French settlements at Gallipolis and Vincennes, has made some very acute remarks concerning the difference of character of the French, and of the settler of British descent. The latter, he says, "is of a cold and phlegmatic temper, and deliberately forms a plan of husbandry which he steadily pursues. He attends seriously to every thing that can influence the success of his projects. He never becomes idle, till his end is accomplished, and he has put his affairs on a good footing.

"The impetuosity of the Frenchman leads him to embrace precipitately any plausible or flattering project; and he proceeds in his career without labouriously computing expenses and contingencies. But this fire easily slackens; his patience is worn out; and, after changing, correcting and altering his plans, he finally abandons his project in despair."

"This temper is the most characteristic difference between the two nations; and the more I reflect upon this subject, the firmer is my persuasion, that the Americans and the northern Europeans, from whom they are descended, chiefly owe their success in arts and commerce to their habitual taciturnity. In silence they collect, arrange and digest their thoughts, and have leisure to calculate the future; they acquire habits of clear thinking and accurate expression; and hence, there is more decision in their conduct both in public and domestic exigencies, and they at once see the way to their point more clearly and pursue it more directly."

These were the observations which that acute inquirer was led to make, on seeing the ruin and misery which attended the French settler. These people had probably, both emigrated under very similar circumstances; had both perhaps been compelled by the hard operation of the law of primogeniture, to rely solely upon their own efforts for a subsistence, and to emigrate to a distant land in search of employment. But a constitutional difference of character seems to have impressed itself upon all their enterprises, and to have alone determined their future destiny. 2d. Education; by which I do not mean merely the elements of learning which are taught in youth; but the whole of that moral discipline which in childhood and throughout life, contributes to form the character and mind; and which seems to be far more perfect among the British than among any other European people. 3d. The independent condition of the na-

tion, in consequence of its insular situation, which it has enjoyed from time immemorial, and which has given a dignity and firmness of character to individuals. 4th. The commercial character of the nation, which was also originally owing in a great measure to its insular situation; and which has produced more intercourse and communication among themselves and with foreigners, than in any other European state. The effect which this has, both in sharpening and enlarging the mind, is incalculable; and indeed it is the principal cause of the immense difference we see between people who inhabit cities, and those who live in the country. The last circumstance which I shall mention, and the most powerful of all, is the combined effect (now itself operating as a cause) of all those before enumerated; when once they have produced an influence. So that in the progress of time, we entirely lose sight of those causes which originally contributed to mould the character of a people; and any inquiry which shall be set on foot to determine them, becomes exceedingly intricate, and has too much the air of abstract reasoning and of refinement to convince us of their existence and efficiency.

[To be continued.]



#### MEDICAL AND MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Construct a craniometer on the principle of the hydrometer, pointing out the uses to which such an instrument would be applicable.—2. The successive ascents of wind in the stomach are in musical progression. Required a proof.—3. Find the periodic time of the honey-moon, and determine in general when the horns are first apparent.—4. Given, that a man can stand 24 hours on two legs; show that the same man can stand 12 hours upon one.—5. Given, the three sides of a steel triangle just immersed in sulphuric acid: required, a solution of the triangle.—6. Find practically the nature and length of the lunar caustic.—7. Given, a Berkshire pig, a Johnian pig, and a pig of lead; to compare their respective densities.—8. Find the actual value of 0, and from hence explain the general expression of a man sending a circular letter to his creditors.—9. An orifice is cut, reaching from the surface to the centre of the earth. In what time will a cub of given magnitude descend with the velocity acquired in a chase of a given number of miles?—10. Investigate an expression for the law of the centrifugal force in modern extempore discourses.—11. Reconcile Hoyle and Euclid; the latter of whom declares a point to be without magnitude; the former, to equal five.



—12. Given, a quantity of broadcloth to your tailor; prove that the curve into which the coat will necessarily be cut, is elliptical, and thence calculate the whole quantity of cabbage.—13. In the general equation, show that the probable reason why Wood invariably uses *p*, and *q*, in preference to the other letters of the alphabet, may be deduced from the general expression—"mind your *p*'s and *q*'s."—14. Where must an eye be placed to see distinctly the books missing from the University Library, the fountain of the Nile, and the author of Junius' letters?—15. Sum your rental to *n* terms by the method of increments, your debts *ad infinitum* by the differential method.—16. Required to express the function of a sine-cure.—*Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

## CINCINNATI:

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1825.

## OHIO.

The article in the Steubenville Herald referred to in our thirteenth number, although intended to injure the credit of this state, must, with those whose opinions are guided by judgment and reflection, produce an effect directly the reverse of that intended by the writer. We doubt whether there is another state in the Union of which, if any of its own citizens should be base enough to wish to represent it in the most odious light, a more unfavorable picture could not be drawn than that of Ohio. The truth is, that the great body of our farmers are more free from debt than those of any other part of the U. States; they being less in the habit of contracting debts with the merchants, and their debts to the government for land being small; and, if we estimate the value of the property owned by the citizens of this state, taking into consideration that most of them came here poor, and within a comparatively recent period of time—we shall find it to exhibit an instance of the rapid course of prosperity arising from industry, prudence and frugality, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of the world; and to fear that a state so situated, could be found unequal to the task of continuing and furthering its own course of prosperity, by carrying into effect the wise measures lately adopted for this purpose, is to evince a degree of timidity which, if universally indulged, would stop the progress of every great or useful undertaking.

There are *five* of the seventy two counties, and *four* of the forty eight newspapers in this state, that are opposed to the system of internal improvement; and the only motives which we have ever heard attributed to the leaders of this opposition, are, not any doubt that the state will derive benefits infinitely greater than would be necessary to justify the expense required, but that they themselves are not to be

individually benefited to the extent of their wishes. They cannot hope to check a course which the state has resolved on pursuing by an almost unanimous vote—but they may possibly excite some suspicions among the money-lenders, and make it necessary to pay a higher rate of interest than would be required if the real situation of the state were fairly represented. This, however, is a very pitiful method of displaying their opposition, and we trust it will prove unsuccessful. +

## MECHANICS.

A machine for grinding cards, invented by Mr. A. A. Richards, of this city, is now exhibited at the store of Messrs. Goodman & Emerson, to which the attention of mechanics is invited.—The principal novelty in the invention consists in a double, or right and left, screw combined on one shaft, by means of which the emery wheel is impelled alternately from right to left, and from left to right, in the simplest and easiest manner possible. It is believed that this principle may be advantageously used for various other mechanical purposes.

A model of a machine for excavating canals and forming embankments of earth, invented by Mr. French of this city, is also exhibited, at the woollen factory,—of which the utility is so manifest, that a machine upon a scale sufficiently large for practical purposes is now building by Mr. W. H. Lytle. It will be propelled by a steam engine, and may be extensively used in this country, as well in constructing canals as in forming levees, and dykes on the prairies. +

The article on the commerce of the Ohio river is unavoidably postponed.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

The forty-seventh number of the North American Review, just received, contains *Reviews* of Redwood, Butler's Reminiscences, Insurrection of Tupac Amaru (History of Buenos Ayres), Modern Astronomy, Letters on the Gospels by Miss Hannah Adams, Vindication of Pulaski, Code Napoleon, Professor Everett's Orations—and Critical Notice of Hall's Colombia, Gannett's Lectures, Outline of the United States, New-Hampshire Historical Society, Cubi's Spanish Grammar, Metcalf's Digest, Mr. Wheaton's Address, and Dr. Ware's Address.

The twenty-fourth number of the U. States' Literary Gazette, which completes the first volume, contains *Reviews* of Hall's State of Columbia, and Wolf's Missionary Journal and Memoir. *MISCELLANY:* Pestalozzian Method of Instruction, Parkhurst's Elements of Moral Philosophy, The Lay Monastery and Letters from a Traveller. *POETRY:* A Song of Savvy, To Pnuma, &c., with Intelligence, Title Page and Index.

The Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New-York gives notice that the committee appointed for that purpose have awarded the premium of fifty dollars offered by said Society, for the best essay 'On the remote Causes of Consumption,' to the author of the Essay

signed 'Investigator,' and on opening the sealed letter containing that inscription, the author's name is found to be *Andrew Hamersley*, M. D. New-York.

The Medical Society of the state of New-York, offer a premium of fifty dollars, for the best essay "on the history, causes and treatment of hooping cough." Also, a premium of fifty dollars for the best essay "on the history of goitre, showing in what sections of the United States it is prevalent; what atmosphere or topographical influence aggravates it, and by what remedy it can best be relieved or cured." Candidates to send their essays to Platt Williams, on or before the first of December next.

G. A. Gamage, Esq. Editor of the Cayuga Republican, and distinguished as the author of many poetical articles under the signature of MONTGARNIER, proposes to publish, in monthly numbers, a selection of approved American Poems, with Remarks, under the title of "The Garland."

Marshal Count Gouvion St. Cyr is said to have written a very interesting work on Napoleon's Russian Campaign. General Count Philippe de Segur's "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army" has attracted great attention in Europe.

A Cherokee, unacquainted with English, named George Guess, is said to have invented an alphabet of eighty-six characters, each representing a sound or Syllable, by which the Indians now correspond with their Arkansas brethren.

Thomas F. Gordon, Esq. is preparing for the press a "*Digest of the Laws of the United States*," embracing the Statute Law and the Decisions of the Federal Courts. This Digest will be made upon the *codal* form. The provisions of the Statutes, and the rules established by the Courts, will be given in clear and distinct propositions, with appropriate references, avoiding, as much as possible, all technicality and redundancy of expression. It is presumed, that the volume of the laws will be thus greatly diminished, and the work rendered equally acceptable to the public and to the profession; yielding to the former a comprehensive and definite view of the law, unobscured by masses of verbiage, and to the latter the ready means of examining the correctness of such view by special references to the statute book and the reported cases. A copious and minutely digested Index will give ready access to all subjects contained in the code.

*Fragments of Cicero.*—M. Joseph Victor Leclerc, Professor of Latin Eloquence in the *Faculté des Lettres*, at Paris, has lately made known to his audience some new fragments of Cicero, recently discovered by M. Amedee Peyron, in a *palimpseste* manuscript, at Turin. The most voluminous relate to the pleading for Tullius and Scaurus, published some years since by M. Mai, and in 1823, by M. Leclerc, himself, and if they are not yet complete, they, at least, add some precious morsels to the history of Jurisprudence, and to the study of the Latin language and of eloquence. But the most interesting discovery is that, which fills up a vacancy in the celebrated pleading for Milo. Benjamin Wirske, in 1807, suspected that there was an omission; but M. Leclerc, who accords to the second of two new fragments of this discourse, much more authenticity than to the first, intends discussing these different literary questions in the text and translation of these new pages, in the only volume that yet remains to be published, to complete the thirty of his beautiful Latin and French edition of the Works of Cicero.



**New Invention.**—Mr. David Townsend, of Pa. has invented a method of saving water as the boats pass through the locks of canals, by which not a gill, it is said, will be lost. By the application of a machine, on all summit levels, no more surplus water will be required than will be lost by filtration and evaporation. There is no filling of locks by side or sluice gates, and the strength of a single man, with a simple mechanical power, will do all the work and pass a boat in half the time required on the present plan.

**New Mechanical Power.**—A company is forming in France, for the establishment of vessels on the canals and rivers of that country, the wheels or paddles of which are stated to be set in motion by powerful air pumps, the action of which is continued by the action of paddles. Great secrecy had been observed as to this invention; but the mode in which the machinery is first set in action is said to be by a powerful wheel almost without friction, which, although capable of producing an impulse equal to a forty horse power, is continued in motion by one person.

*N. Y. American.*

### General Summary.

The workmen on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, are proceeding with great rapidity. During the winter, six hundred men were kept at work. The number is now increased to twelve hundred, and employment will be given to several thousands as soon as they can be obtained. Excavations have been begun for the lock, at the western extremity of the canal; and the work will this summer be carried on, as it was during the last, on the whole line of the canal. In 1827, the canal will be navigable.

**Post Office accuracy.**—In 1795, says the Inverness (Scotland) Courier, a letter, containing a one pound note of the British Linen Company's Bank, was addressed by a man in Inverness, to J. M'Donald, private, light company, 78th regiment, then in England. Before the letter arrived at its destination, however, M'Donald sailed for India, and the letter followed him. From India it followed him through the various routes of his company, and came back to Inverness about ten years ago. Shortly before then, M'Donald came home, and died at Dochfour. There was, therefore, no claimant for the letter, and it was returned to the General Post Office. From that office it was again sent after the 78th regiment, followed it, and, about ten days ago, was sent back after M'Donald to Inverness, still containing the identical one pound note. It is now claimed by the person who despatched it, who is still living.

**The Coal Trade.**—At Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, there are 100,000 bushels of coal on the landing, and between 500,000 and 800,000 bushels uncovered in the mine. Five or six hundred thousand feet of stuff are sawed and seasoned, and ten thousand logs have been brought to the village. The saw mills are capable of cutting 20,000 feet of timber a day. In the tunnel which has been commenced, between two and three miles from the river, the workmen have proceeded upwards of two hundred and thirty feet, and expect to get a vein of coal next month. About 26,000 tons of coal, equal to 700,000 bushels, will be brought from the mines on the Lehigh to Philadelphia, during the ensuing summer. Although the Schuylkill will not be navigable before June, there are already about 90,000 bushels of coal on the landings on that river. This amount will be increased to hundreds of thousands of bushels during the summer.

The number of graduates in the University of Pennsylvania, who are to be examined at the commencement next week, is 111.

Admiral Coffin, of the British Navy, has presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, his native state, a stud horse and mare of the Yorkshire Cleaveland bays, the most highly approved breed in England for the coach and the road. They are now at Liverpool, subject to the address of the society.

A quarry of marble has recently been discovered at Catharinestown, Tioga county, N. Y. near the head of Seneca Lake. Some specimens are beautifully variegated and of the finest quality.

**Naval.**—We learn from the Boston Evening Gazette, that Captain Crane, now commander of the Naval Station at Portsmouth, is ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Charleston, and that Captain Finch is to succeed Captain Thompson at the Rendezvous.

The Judges of the old Court of Appeals, in Kentucky, have published an address to the people, assigning their reasons for declining to perform any further official duty, until the people shall have decided upon the constitutionality of the act abolishing their court.—*Eagle.*

The Legislature of Upper Canada are about to increase the capital stock of the Welland Canal Company. The Welland Canal is to be so extended as to connect the waters of Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.—*Troy Sentinel.*

It has been estimated, that the different new schemes now in agitation in England, amount to 114, and the capitals to more than 105,000,000l.; namely, rail roads, 20, capital 13,950,000l.; banking loan investment, &c. 22, 36,760,000l.; gas companies, 11, 8,000,000l.; British and Irish mines, 8, 3,600,000l.; foreign mines, 17, 11,565,000l.; shipping and dock companies, 9, 10,580,003l.; miscellaneous, 87, 11,070,000l.

**From Sicily.**—Our Boston Correspondent announces the arrival of the brig Warbler, in 53 days passage from Messina. A letter from the master of the brig Chinchilla, at that port, mentions that the U. S. frigate Constitution had been ashore at Syracuse, was got off, and sailed for Malta. The ship Ontario was still at Messina.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann, at Philadelphia, from St. Thomas, intelligence has been received of the capture off Porto Rico of a piratical sloop, by the schr. Defiance, under the command of Lt. Pendergrass, of the U. S. schooner Grampus. The piratical sloop captured, formerly belonged to Capt. Pierette, who was with Lieut. Pendergrass as his Pilot. The Pirate arrived the day previous to the Mary Ann's departure; and was generously given up by the officers and crew of the Grampus, to the right owner.

This is probably the pirate which the Captain of a vessel arrived at Baltimore, reported to have been driven ashore on the south side of Porto Rico.

#### DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION.

In an annual British periodical work entitled "Time's Telescope" of which the twelfth volume was issued at the commencement of the present year, is recorded the death of Mr. John Fewster, "a very respectable surgeon and apothecary at Thornbury. This gentleman is universally considered in that neighborhood as the first person who noticed the effects of the Vaccine Virus. Many years past a Medical Club was established at Thornbury, where gentlemen of that profession met each other, and communicated any fact or observation that had occurred in the course of their practice. At one of these meetings Mr. Fewster mentioned to the members present, that the hands of those persons that were employed in milking the cows, in that great dairy neighborhood, contracted a complaint from

the animal, appearing in the form of pustules, and that persons so affected were not liable to the contagion of Small Pox. Mr. Jenner of Berkely, a brother Esculapius, being struck with the relation, requested Mr. Fewster to investigate this curious fact more narrowly by a course of experiments. This Mr. Fewster declined on account of professional occupations, but pressed Mr. Jenner to do so. Fortunately for mankind the advice was not neglected; and from the skill and perseverance of this gentleman (afterwards Dr. Jenner) the blessings of the Vaccine Virus were distributed through the earth."

#### OHIO EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

It is believed that this institution will be located on the bank of Alum Creek, about 12 miles north of Columbus—22 west of Granville—25 from Mount Vernon—15 from Delaware, and 5 from Worthington. At this point Mrs. REED, of Zanesville, is the proprietor of 1900 acres of excellent land, and has given her obligation to make a donation of 1000 acres thereof to the Seminary, provided it shall be placed upon the premises. There is little, if any doubt, that land to the extent of 6000 acres in the neighborhood of Mrs. Reed's tract, will be given to the Seminary. The proposed site is a delightful one, tho' in a state of nature. It is elevated above Alum Creek more than one hundred and fifty feet, is dry, smooth and healthy. So confident are the numerous friends of the institution, that this place will meet the entire approbation of the Convention, whose province it is to decide upon the proper situation for the School, that some hundreds of our fellow citizens are now engaged in clearing a sufficient quantity of the land, to contain the necessary buildings for the School, a dwelling for the President, for an orchard, &c.—*Western Statesman.*

### POSTSCRIPT.

A gentleman who arrived from New-York last evening in the steam boat Belvidere, has favored us with the following paragraph, from the New-York Gazette of the 6th inst.:

"OHIO CANAL LOAN.—We understand that ninety-seven and a half dollars for one hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum was yesterday offered for the whole loan of 400,000 dollars. This is equivalent to 13 per cent. premium on 6 per cent. stock.

"This shows the high estimation in which we hold the credit of our neighbors of Ohio, particularly when funds are called for to aid her in her internal improvements; and should she again have occasion for other sums to complete the great work, she will know where to find them."

The loan, we understand, was taken by Messrs. John Rathbone, Jr. and Eleazer Lord, of New-York.

We are further informed by the same gentleman, that recent advices from Europe had caused a great advance in the prices of cotton, iron, tobacco, sugar, and various other articles, in consequence, probably, of the new fields for commerce opened by the independence of South America. Cotton has been sold as high as 30 cts. per lb. and the prices of domestic cotton goods had risen in proportion. Commerce in general has revived to an extent exceeding any thing experienced in the United States for many years past.



## Original Poetry.

## ELEGIAC LINES,

*On the Death of a young Lady of Kentucky, who died in Missouri.*

Alone and nameless, on Missouri's shore,  
In dreamless sleep beneath the forest vine,  
Lie the cold relics that my tears deplore:  
The beauteous form whose heart was virtue's shrine.

The desert winds with me in sorrow sigh,  
And nature mourns in consentaneous woe:  
And stars, the pilgrims of the purple sky,  
From Pity's urn bid tears of sadness flow.

Round her green grave lamenting strangers throng,  
'To plant the willow of the wilderness;  
And join with Angels in elegiac song,  
As wings her spirit to the realms of bliss.

May thy pure soul through fields ambrosial stray,  
And tune thy harp to heavenly minstrelsy;  
While on the plains of amaranth you play,  
Enwreath a crown of fadeless flowers for me.

But why, alas! this fruitless dirge indite,  
Or grieve that she earth's troublous scenes did fly:

Lo! Catharine walks that starry mansion bright,  
"Not built with hands, eternal in the sky."

CLAYTONIUS.

## Selected Poetry.

*From the Massachusetts' Yeoman.*

The writer of the following "Sketch" has suffered his imagination to run forward fifty years, to depict the interest at that period, excited by the name of LAFAYETTE.

## A SKETCH.

CHILD.

Who was FAYETTE, papa?

FATHER.

Child, he was one

Of those old patriots who helped to save  
Our country from the ruin that hung o'er  
Her struggling infancy. He lived, when he  
Whose story thou hast read so often, lived,  
Our own Great WASHINGTON. It was a long  
Long time ago. These aged trees, these elms,  
That stretch their old, decaying branches o'er us,  
Were not then planted; and that tremblingspire,  
And those gray columns where the ivy clings,  
Stand where the sullen wolf was prowling then.

CHILD.

So long ago! Dost thou remember him?

FATHER.

No; but I've heard my father's father tell  
Full many a time his tale. He knew him well,  
When first he left his own delightful France  
To fight our battles. Yes, my daughter, then,  
Though less than twenty summer suns had shed  
Their light upon his brow—though he was  
young;

Though fortune smil'd upon his noble birth;  
Though pleasure woo'd him to her richest bowers,  
And love its blandishments around him flung;  
Still, when he heard that, in our native land,  
Our fathers then, a brave and injur'd race,  
Were striving hard against the oppressor's power,

And pouring out their blood at Freedom's shrine;  
When he heard this, he left his home, the scenes  
Where he had danced life's golden hours away,  
And came to aid them. Then our nation's arm  
Was almost palsied by the weight it bore,  
Her voice yet trembling between hope and fear,  
Greeted with joy the hero. His bright sword,  
Held by a hand already nerved for fight,  
And guided by a soul that feared no ill  
That man could threaten, pointed out the way  
To death or triumph. And before he went  
To cross again the stormy wave that rolls  
Its vast dark tide beyond us, and to meet  
Once more the partners of his peaceful hours,  
He saw the muttering clouds of War retire,  
And angel Peace and white-robed Mercy smile.

CHILD.

But, father, did he not come back again?  
I've heard them say, that once when he was old,  
When, like thy own, his locks were gray with  
age,  
He came again, and that a little girl,  
Young as myself, gave him a wreath of flowers,  
And that he kissed her for it. Was it so?

FATHER.

After he left us, there were wars in France;  
Her noblest blood was spilt like gushing water;  
And join'd in horrid compact, Anarchy  
And Ruin rul'd. Through all this reign of crime,  
Whether the idol of a nation's love,  
Or chained by tyrants in a prison's gloom,  
This great and good man still remained the same,  
The faithful friend of freedom and mankind.  
When years had passed, and time had thrown its  
snow

Upon his temples, the loud voice of love  
Called him to come, and tread once more the  
soil

His youthful arm was lifted up to save.  
Oh! what a scene must that have been to him!  
Soon as his foot had gained our happy shores,  
The arms of an old soldier who had fought  
With him, received him. Then he could not  
speak,

But tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks like  
rain.

Four white and noble steeds his chariot drew.  
He passed along, and every eye was wet,  
While Heaven's deep vault rung with the swell-  
ing shout

Of "Welcome Lafayette." From every roof,  
And every window, kerchiefs white were waving,  
And snowy hands strewed all his path with  
flowers.

The way was crowned with civic arches, green  
And beautiful; while that fair banner, starr'd  
And striped, waved in the breeze, and proudly  
hung

In folds, above him, lettered with those names  
Where he had borne it, triumphing. He paus'd,  
And smiling bowed to the vast multitude;  
A bright-hair'd girl, with buoyant step, advanc'd,  
Wearing a ribbon with his portrait on it,  
And gave to him a garland she had twined.

'Twas made of flowers unfaded yet, and pure  
And stainless as her own white bosom. Then  
He clasped the smiling cherub in his arms,  
And that sweet pledge of childhood's artless  
love

Filled, as he kiss'd the girl, his eyes with tears.  
Again the shout of joyful "welcome" rose,  
And every hill returned the glad acclaim.

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

## THE LAPSE OF TIME.

LAMENT, who will, in fruitless tears,  
The speed with which our moments fly:  
I sigh not over vanished years,  
But watch the years that hasten by.

See how they come—a mingled crowd  
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;  
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,  
The wide world changes as I gaze.

What! grieve that time has brought so soon  
The sober age of manhood on!  
As idly should I weep at noon,  
To see the blush of morning gone.

Could I forego the hopes that glow  
In prospect, like Elysian isles?  
And let the charming future go,  
With all her promises and smiles?

The future!—cruel were the power  
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart;  
Thou sweetener of the present hour!  
We cannot—no—we will not part.

O, leave me, still, the rapid flight  
That makes the changing seasons gay,  
The grateful speed that brings the night,  
The swift and glad return of day;

The months that touch with lovelier grace  
The little prattler at my knee,  
In whose arch eye and speaking face  
New meaning every hour I see;

The years that o'er each sister land  
Shall lift the country of my birth,  
And nurse her strength, till she shall stand  
The pride and pattern of the earth;

Till younger commonwealths, for aid,  
Shall cling about her ample robe,  
And from her frown, shall shrink, afraid,  
The crowned oppressors of the globe.

True—time will seam and blanch my brow—  
Well—I shall sit with aged men,  
And my good glass will tell me how  
A grisly beard becomes me then.

And should no foul dishonour lie  
Upon my head when I am gray,  
Love yet may search my fading eye,  
And smooth the path of my decay.

Then haste thee, time,—'tis kindness all  
That speeds thy winged feet so fast;  
Thy pleasures stay not till they pall,  
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Thou fliest and bearest away our woes;  
And, as thy shadowy train depart,  
The memory of sorrow grows  
A lighter burden on the heart. BRYANT.

FROM THE BOSTON SPECTATOR.

## EPIGRAMS.

*Imitated from the French.*

When, to regain his lost Eurydice,  
Old Orpheus visited the realms below,  
Astonishment, such strange caprice to see,  
Suspended for a while each sufferer's woe.  
They wondered, more than at his heavenly  
voice,  
That love could make a man so play the fool;  
And Pluto, long embarrassed in his choice,  
To scourge the husband for such breach of rule  
Gave him his wife; but, soothed by his sweet tone,  
In mercy took her back, and sent him off alone.

A fop once had his portrait drawn,  
So well that every one could tell who sat;  
'Tis he! cried one, 'it wants his voice alone!'  
'Friend!' cried the painter, 'none the worse  
for that!'